

forming the light-emitting layer so as to cover at least the first electrode layer and the second terminal;

providing a conductive material that penetrates the light-emitting layer so as to be electrically connected to the second terminal; and

forming the second electrode layer so as to be electrically connected to the conductive material.

2. (Amended) A method for manufacturing an organic EL device in which at least a first electrode layer, a light-emitting layer, and a second electrode layer are sequentially formed above a substrate, the method comprising:

forming the first electrode layer, a first terminal for the first electrode layer, and a second terminal for the second electrode layer above the substrate;

forming the light-emitting layer so as to cover the first electrode layer and the second terminal;

supplying a liquid containing a solvent that dissolves the light-emitting layer and a conductive material to a position above the light-emitting layer corresponding to the second terminal so as to form a throughhole which extends to the second terminal in the light-emitting layer using the solvent and so that the liquid remains in the throughhole;

removing the solvent remaining in the throughhole so as to fill the throughhole with the conductive material; and

forming the second electrode layer so as to be electrically connected to the conductive material and so as to cover a position at which the throughhole is provided.

3. (Amended) A method for manufacturing an organic EL device in which at least a first electrode layer, a light-emitting layer, and a second electrode layer are sequentially formed above a substrate, the method comprising:

forming the first electrode layer, a first terminal for the first electrode layer,

and a second terminal for the second electrode layer above the substrate;

forming the light-emitting layer so as to cover at least the first electrode layer and the second terminal;

supplying a liquid containing a volatile solvent that dissolves the light-emitting layer and a conductive material to a position on the light-emitting layer corresponding to the second terminal, so as to form a throughhole which extends to the second terminal in the light-emitting layer using the volatile solvent, and fill the throughhole with the conductive material removing the volatile solvent; and

forming the second electrode layer at a position at which the throughhole is provided so as to be electrically connected to the conductive material.

4. (Amended) The method for manufacturing an organic EL device according to Claim 2, further comprising:

forming a hole injection layer above the first electrode layer, wherein the solvent is a solvent that dissolves the hole injection layer.

5. (Amended) The method for manufacturing an organic EL device according to Claim 3, further comprising:

forming a hole injection layer above the first electrode layer, wherein the volatile solvent is a solvent that dissolves the hole injection layer.

6. (Amended) An organic EL device, comprising:

at least a first electrode layer, a light-emitting layer, and a second electrode layer provided in that order above a substrate; and

a first terminal that is connected to the first electrode layer and a second terminal corresponding to the second electrode layer, which are formed above a same surface of the substrate as that above which the first electrode layer is provided;

wherein the second terminal and the second electrode layer are electrically